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## Poland

## Stone Fruit

## Annual

## 2005

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**Report Highlights:**

Poland produces plums and cherries at a level nearly equal to domestic demand. Poland does however, import peaches and apricots for consumption and processing. This report highlights the supply and demand situation in Poland for such fruit.

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Includes PSD Changes: Yes  
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes  
Annual Report  
Warsaw [PL1]  
[PL]

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## Executive Summary

Stone fruit production (31 percent) is second to apple production (60 percent) in Poland. Stone fruit produced in Poland include plums, tart cherries, sweet cherries, peaches and apricots.

Sufficient precipitation, as well as an increase in apple, cherry bearing trees and black currant plantings, resulted in a very good harvest of 3.4 million tons. The high production in Poland, as well as Europe and the world, forced sales prices lower compared with the prices in 2003. A significant portion of these fruit is processed, mainly for the production of juice, compotes, alcoholic beverages, jams and frozen fruit.

Total exports of stone fruit in 2003 were valued at \$13 million of which \$8.6 million was cherry exports and \$4 million in plum exports. Imports of peaches and apricots were highest of all imported fruit. Imports of peaches in 2003 were valued at \$31 million, while imports of apricots were valued at \$1.4 million.

Poland has one of the lowest fruit consumption levels in the EU. In 2002 fresh and processed fruit consumption was 47 percent of the EU average consumption. According to the Main Statistical Office, the consumption of fresh and processed fruit in Poland was about 54.5 kilogram per person in 2003 compared to 55.5 kilogram per person in 2002.

## Production

### Area and crops of stone fruits in Poland

	<u>Area in thousand hectares</u>					<u>Crops in thousand tons</u>					
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>Average in 1996-2000</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
<u>Tart cherries</u>	<u>39.3</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>37.8</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>145.2</u>	<u>139.6</u>	<u>179.7</u>	<u>173.1</u>	<u>191.1</u>	<u>201</u>
<u>Sweet cherries</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>37.5</u>	<u>38.6</u>	<u>44.6</u>	<u>40.8</u>	<u>44.1</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>Plums</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>31.6</u>	<u>26.9</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>25.5</u>	<u>108.4</u>	<u>106.9</u>	<u>131.9</u>	<u>102.9</u>	<u>109.6</u>	<u>125</u>
<u>Peach</u>			<u>4.1</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>4</u>			<u>14.9</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>14</u>	
<u>Apricots</u>			<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.8</u>			<u>4.2</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>5</u>	

Source: Institute of Rural Economics, Main Statistical Office

### Bearing trees

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
<u>Plums</u>	<u>7521</u>	<u>9206</u>	<u>9602</u>	<u>9312</u>	<u>9826</u>	<u>10242</u>	<u>10612</u>	<u>10871</u>	<u>10458</u>	<u>10458</u>
<u>Tart cherries</u>	<u>9741</u>	<u>11333</u>	<u>12141</u>	<u>12298</u>	<u>13434</u>	<u>14629</u>	<u>14569</u>	<u>15321</u>	<u>15735</u>	<u>15449</u>
<u>Sweet cherries</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>2159</u>	<u>2311</u>	<u>2374</u>	<u>2644</u>	<u>2899</u>	<u>3046</u>	<u>3213</u>	<u>3099</u>	<u>3219</u>

Source: Institute of Rural Economics, Main Statistical Office, Institute of Pomology and Floriculture

Data for the number of trees were available only up to 2000. Since then calculations have been based on area.

### Average purchase prices of fruits (PLN/kg)

	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
<u>Tart cherries</u>	<u>2.68</u>	<u>1.77</u>	<u>2.29</u>	<u>1.97</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>1.96</u>	<u>1.96</u>	<u>0.8</u>
<u>Sweet cherries</u>	<u>2.04</u>	<u>2.18</u>	<u>1.95</u>	<u>2.24</u>	<u>1.44</u>	<u>1.89</u>	<u>1.64</u>	<u>1.7</u>
<u>Plums</u>	<u>0.41</u>	<u>0.52</u>	<u>0.76</u>	<u>0.57</u>	<u>0.44</u>	<u>0.86</u>	<u>0.96</u>	<u>0.6</u>

Source: Institute of Rural Economics, Main Statistical Office

Crop production was higher in 2004 than in 2003 due in part to sufficient precipitation in 2004 as well as the increased number of bearing trees (especially cherry). Prices for tart cherries for freezing decreased by almost 50 percent due to high production (201,000 tons in 2004 compared with 191,000 tons in 2003). Sweet cherry production was also higher in 2004 and reached 48,000 tons compared with 44,100 tons in 2003.

It is estimated that low prices and high supplies of cherries will remain a fact for the next few years. It is also thought that EU integration will not change the stone fruit market in Poland. Prices will increase slowly but will be much lower than in the rest of the EU.

Plum production was higher (increased 15 percent, from 109,600 tons in 2003 up to 125,000 tons in 2004).

About 80 percent of tart cherries are used for processing. In 2004 the quantity of cherries used for processing increased but not as much as the crop (from 155,000 tons in 2003 to 160,000 tons in 2004). As for sweet cherries, about 25 percent of the crop is processed (12,000 tons in 2004 compared with 10,000 tons in 2003).

## Processing

The quantity of processed plums increased in 2004 up to 80,000 tons (64 percent of all fruit crops) from 72,000 tons in 2003. Plums are primarily used for production of jams and jellies as well as a portion for the frozen fruit sector.

According to FAS Warsaw sources, the production of tart cherry juice will remain unchanged. Due to large stocks of tart cherry juice at the end of MY2003/2004, CY2005 supply will be higher than in previous season. In MY 2004/2005 production of frozen fruit will increase from 305,000 tons up to 340,000 tons, including 2-3 percent higher production of frozen tart cherries and plums.

Poland's EU integration has not had a negative impact on the production and sales prices of fruits in Poland. Production of value added products and price depend on local demand. Semi-processed products, frozen fruit and concentrated juices, depend on the level of crop production in Poland and the supply and demand situation on the European and world markets. During the first months after EU accession (May-Sept 2004), sales prices for most processed fruits did not exceed pre-May 2004 levels. About 70 percent of all processing plants conform to EU food safety and hygiene requirements. These processing plants represent over 85 percent of all Polish production of processed fruits. Processors could meet EU requirements by using funds from the Sectoral Operational Program and the subsidies for investment loans available from Poland and the EU to upgrade their operations.

## Trade

Tart cherries and plums are the most important stone fruit for Polish exports. Total exports of stone fruit in 2003 were valued at \$13 million of which \$8.6 million was for cherries and \$4 million for plums. Peaches and apricots dominated imports. Of \$ 33 million in total stone fruit imports in 2003, imports of peaches were valued at \$31 million and apricots at \$1.4 million. For the first ten months of 2004, total export value was \$25 million, double the 2003 total. Imports were only slightly higher at \$39 million. As for exports, there was a significant increase in all varieties of fruit however, the value of imports of peaches, cherries and apricots was higher. However, the value of plums was lower, however, the quantities were higher than in 2003. This situation is a result of a good 2004 crop and minimal increase in prices for these fruits. This downward trend is expected to continue in 2005.

It is estimated that the exports value for fruit and fruit products will decrease in MY2004/2005 by about 15 percent to Euro 608 million (about US 803 million at US 1.32 for Euro 1 actually) compared to Euro 718.9 million (about US 812 million at US\$1.13 for Euro 1) in MY 2003/2004. The value of imports will increase by 3 percent up to about Euro 632 million (about US 834 million) compared with Euro 615.9 million in MY 2003/2004 (about US 696 million). This estimate is based on 40 percent lower export prices for fruit and fruit products. Prices on frozen cherries will drop from Euro 0.9 per kilogram to Euro 0.65 per kilogram. Also, the price for concentrated cherry juice will fall about 30 percent, from Euro 3 to Euro 2 per kilogram. This is a result of a higher supply of fruit in Poland, as well as higher production in Europe and the world. On the other hand, the quantities of exported fruit and fruit products will increase due to a larger crop in 2004, in addition to stocks from MY 2003/2004.

EU accession improved access for Polish fruit exports, especially plums, sweet and tart cherries, to the former EU-15. The entrance prices for fresh fruit and the high import duties on processed fruit (juices and jams) were eliminated upon Poland's EU accession. Before Poland's EU accession, duties on fruit for processing were very low, and since 2001 no duties

have been applied to frozen fruit, concentrated juices or canned fruit. As a result of these factors, Poland's position as a supplier of frozen fruit and concentrated juices will improve. The percentage of Polish frozen fruit delivered to the EU will increase up to 45 percent, and up to 30 percent for concentrated juices. Poland will continue to supply fruit and fruit products mostly to the CIS, the United States and Canada (jams), as well as EFTA countries (frozen fruit). Higher duties on exports to the U.S., Canada and EFTA will have marginal impact on trade.

In MY 2004/2005 imports of fruit and fruit products will increase due to lower prices and larger supplies. The most important fruit imports in Poland are citrus, however, imports of peaches, nectarines and apricots are estimated to be bigger than in previous seasons. Prices for peaches and nectarines will decrease from Euro 0.82 and 0.86 per kilogram to Euro 0.6 per kilogram. In addition, imports of canned peaches may increase in MY 2004/2005. As a result of the lower prices (Euro 0.6 per kilogram in 2005 versus Euro 0.72 per kilogram in 2004), the value of imported canned peaches remains the same as in 2004, about Euro 15 million (US 20 million). The increase in the cost of processed fruit will influence the value of imported dried fruit (mainly prunes).

Elimination of import duties for EU countries and lower duties for other regions will increase the volume of fresh and processed citrus fruit, but will not change the volume of fresh and processed fruits imported from temperate climate regions (20-50 percent import duties for all Poland's suppliers until May 1, 2004). The potential increase in import volume for these fruit will be limited by lower local prices compared to prices on other EU markets. The percentage of imports of these products, including fresh and processed plums, will remain at 5 percent for all fruit imports in MY 2004/2005 and will not exceed 1-2 percent of local production.

### **Demand**

In the first half of 2004 prices for fresh and processed fruit increased by 8 percent compared with a similar period of 2003. Fruit prices were higher than other food products. Stone fruit prices increased by 5.3 percent, all processed fruit prices increased by 4.1 percent. In the third quarter of 2004 prices for many fruit continued to increase, although prices for plums decreased by 18.1 percent and other stone fruit by 12.8 percent. In 2004 retail prices for fresh and processed fruit were lower in Poland than in other EU countries. The difference in prices for fruit from temperate climate regions are bigger in Poland and the EU. It is estimated that the increased production of fresh and processed fruit in MY 2004/2005 will decrease compared to an increase in prices for other food products, alcoholic beverages and the rate of inflation.

### **Consumption**

Poland has one of the lowest fruit consumption levels in the EU. In 2002 fresh and processed fruit consumption represented 47 percent of the EU average consumption. According to the Main Statistical Office, the consumption of fresh and processed fruit was about 54.5 kilogram per person in 2003 compared to 55.5 kilogram per person in 2002. It is estimated that the consumption in 2004 did not change drastically. Although, the level of consumption of fresh and processed fruit in the first half of 2004 was 1.5 percent lower than in the same period of 2003 (mostly imported citrus fruit), the overall consumption in 2004 will be at comparable levels in previous years. The consumption of stone fruit is rather stable, some fluctuations depend on crops.

#### [Average monthly consumption of fruit\\* and processed fruit](#)

<u>Fruit</u>	<u>(kg per person)</u>				
	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>
<u>All fresh and processed fruit</u>	<u>3.78</u>	<u>4.10</u>	<u>4.08</u>	<u>4.07</u>	<u>3.83</u>
<u>plums</u>	<u>0.17</u>	<u>0.22</u>	<u>0.26</u>	<u>0.15</u>	<u>0.19</u>
<u>other stone fruit</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.27</u>	<u>0.25</u>	<u>0.22</u>	<u>0.24</u>
<u>processed fruit</u>	<u>0.07**</u>	<u>0.08**</u>	<u>0.08**</u>	<u>0.06</u>	<u>0.06</u>

\* Since 2001 fresh, chilled and frozen fruit

\*\* Processed fruit and nuts

## TABLES

## Plums – PSD

**PSD Table**

Country	Poland					
	Fresh Plums & Prunes (HA)(1000 TREES)(M)					
Commodity	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast
	USDA Official [	Estimate [01/2004	USDA Official [	Estimate [01/2005	USDA Official [	Estimate [01/2006
Market Year Begin	01/2004		01/2005		01/2006	
Area Planted	0	25000	0	25500	0	25500
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	0	14000	0	14000	0	14000
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trees	0	14000	0	14000	0	14000
Commercial Production	0	109600	0	125000	0	125000
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Production	0	109600	0	125000	0	125000
TOTAL Imports	0	712	0	900	0	700
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	110312	0	125900	0	125700
Domestic Fresh Consump	0	3000	0	3000	0	3000
Exports, Fresh Only	0	13376	0	19000	0	17000
For Processing	0	92000	0	100000	0	102000
Withdrawal From Market	0	1936	0	3900	0	3700
TOTAL UTILIZATION	0	110312	0	125900	0	125700

Plums – Exports

**Export  
Trade  
Matrix**

**Country** Poland

**Commodity** Fresh Plums & Prunes

<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Jan-Dec</u>	<u>Units:</u>	<input type="text"/>
<u>Exports for:</u>	<u>2003</u>		<u>2004</u>
<u>U.S.</u>	<input type="text"/>	<u>U.S.</u>	<input type="text"/>
<u>Others</u>		<u>Others</u>	

<u>Russia</u>	<u>4370</u>	<u>Russia</u>	<u>11267</u>
<u>Czech Republic</u>	<u>4009</u>	<u>Czech Republic</u>	<u>2198</u>
<u>Germany</u>	<u>2650</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>1668</u>
<u>Latvia</u>	<u>772</u>	<u>Lithuania</u>	<u>844</u>
<u>Estonia</u>	<u>477</u>	<u>Latvia</u>	<u>766</u>
<u>Lithuania</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>Estonia</u>	<u>358</u>
<u>Hungary</u>	<u>354</u>	<u>Slovakia</u>	<u>358</u>
<u>Italy</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>Belarus</u>	<u>240</u>
<u>Slovakia</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>Austria</u>	<u>216</u>
<u>Croatia</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>Hungary</u>	<u>107</u>
<u>Total for Others</u>	<u>13299</u>		<u>18022</u>
<u>Others not Listed</u>	<u>77</u>		<u>211</u>
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>13376</u>		<u>18233</u>

2004 data covers Jan-Oct period.

Plums – Imports

**Import  
Trade  
Matrix**

**Country** Poland

**Commodity** Fresh Plums & Prunes

<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Jan-Dec</u>	<u>Units:</u>	<input type="text"/>
<u>Imports for:</u>	<u>2003</u>		<u>2004</u>
<u>U.S.</u>	<input type="text"/>	<u>U.S.</u>	<input type="text"/>
<u>Others</u>		<u>Others</u>	

<u>Spain</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>Belgium</u>	<u>177</u>
<u>Germany</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>112</u>
<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>108</u>
<u>Italy</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>105</u>
<u>South Africa</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>95</u>
<u>Chile</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>Chile</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>Argentina</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>Greece</u>	<u>54</u>
<u>France</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Argentina</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>China</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>Total for Others</u>	<u>712</u>		<u>804</u>
<u>Others not Listed</u>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>712</u>		<u>821</u>

2004 data covers Jan-Oct period.

## Fresh Cherries (Sweet and Sour) – PSD

## PSD Table

Country	Poland	Commodity	Fresh Cherries,(Sweet&Sour)	2003	Revised	2004	Es
				USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Est
Market Year Begin					01/2004		01
Area Planted				0	48800	0	
Area Harvested				0	48800	0	
Bearing Trees				0	27400	0	
Non-Bearing Trees				0	0	0	
Total Trees				0	27400	0	
Commercial Production				0	235200	0	
Non-Comm. Production				0	0	0	
TOTAL Production				0	235200	0	
TOTAL Imports				0	179	0	
TOTAL SUPPLY				0	235379	0	
Domestic Fresh Consump				0	9240	0	
Exports, Fresh Only				0	14873	0	
For Processing				0	165000	0	
Withdrawal From Market				0	46266	0	
TOTAL UTILIZATION				0	235379	0	

## Fresh Cherries (Sweet and Sour) – Exports

**Export  
Trade  
Matrix****Country** Poland**Commodity** Fresh Cherries,(Sweet&Sour)

<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Jan-Dec</u>	<u>Units:</u>	<input type="text"/>
<u>Exports for:</u>	<u>2003</u>		<u>2004</u>
<u>U.S.</u>	<input type="text"/>	<u>U.S.</u>	<input type="text"/>
<u>Others</u>		<u>Others</u>	
<u>Germany</u>	<u>3878</u>	<u>Russia</u>	<u>9755</u>
<u>Russia</u>	<u>5281</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>2219</u>
<u>Belgium</u>	<u>1099</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>1221</u>
<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>1086</u>	<u>Latvia</u>	<u>832</u>
<u>Latvia</u>	<u>1260</u>	<u>Belarus</u>	<u>602</u>
<u>Hungary</u>	<u>712</u>	<u>Lithuania</u>	<u>322</u>
<u>Estonia</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>Belgium</u>	<u>377</u>
<u>Lithuania</u>	<u>356</u>	<u>Estonia</u>	<u>285</u>
<u>Belarus</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>Czech Republic</u>	<u>351</u>
<u>Czech Republic</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>135</u>
<u>Total for Others</u>	<u>14645</u>		<u>16099</u>
<u>Others not Listed</u>	<u>228</u>		<u>547</u>
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>14873</u>		<u>16646</u>

Data for 2004 covers Jan-Oct period.

Fresh Cherries (Sweet and Sour) – Imports

**Import  
Trade  
Matrix**

**Country** Poland

**Commodity** Fresh Cherries,(Sweet&Sour)

<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Jan-Dec</u>	<u>Units:</u>	<input type="text"/>
<u>Imports for:</u>	<u>2003</u>		<u>2004</u>
<u>U.S.</u>	<input type="text"/>	<u>U.S.</u>	<input type="text"/>
<u>Others</u>		<u>Others</u>	

<u>Germany</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>428</u>
<u>Yugoslavia</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>Greece</u>	<u>196</u>
<u>Hungary</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Hungary</u>	<u>31</u>
<u>Czech Republic</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Colombia</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Chile</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>South Africa</u>	<u>1</u>		
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		
<u>Total for Others</u>	<u>179</u>		<u>658</u>
<u>Others not Listed</u>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>179</u>		<u>658</u>

Data for 2004 covers Jan-Oct period.

## Fresh Apricots – PSD

## PSD Table

Country	Poland				(HA)(1000)
	Fresh Apricots				
Commodity	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA
Market Year Begin		01/2004		01/2005	
Area Planted	0	1700	0	1800	
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	
Bearing Trees	0	700	0	700	
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	
Total Trees	0	700	0	700	
Commercial Production	0	4800	0	5000	
Non-Comm. Production	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL Production	0	4800	0	5000	
TOTAL Imports	0	1095	0	1556	
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	5895	0	6556	
Domestic Fresh Consump	0	1000	0	1000	
Exports, Fresh Only	0	134	0	1114	
For Processing	0	3000	0	3000	
Withdrawal From Market	0	1761	0	1442	
TOTAL UTILIZATION	0	5895	0	6556	

Fresh Apricots – Exports

**Export  
Trade  
Matrix**

**Country** Poland

**Commodity** Fresh Apricots

<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Jan-Dec</u>	<u>Units:</u>	<input type="text"/>
<u>Exports for:</u>	<u>2003</u>		<u>2004</u>
<u>U.S.</u>	<input type="text"/>	<u>U.S.</u>	<input type="text"/>
<u>Others</u>		<u>Others</u>	
<u>Russia</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>Russia</u>	<u>879</u>
<u>Belarus</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>Czech Republic</u>	<u>145</u>
<u>Austria</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>Belarus</u>	<u>55</u>
<u>Slovakia</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Slovakia</u>	<u>33</u>
-	-	<u>Estonia</u>	<u>2</u>
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
<u>Total for Others</u>	<u>134</u>		<u>1114</u>
<u>Others not Listed</u>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>134</u>		<u>1114</u>

Data for 2004 covers Jan-Oct period.

Fresh Apricots – Imports

**Import  
Trade  
Matrix**

**Country** Poland

**Commodity** Fresh Apricots

<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Jan-Dec</u>	<u>Units:</u>	<u> </u>
<u>Imports for:</u>	<u>2003</u>		<u>2004</u>
<u>U.S.</u>	<u> </u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u> </u>
<u>Others</u>		<u>Others</u>	
<u>Spain</u>	<u>424</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>358</u>
<u>France</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>Greece</u>	<u>356</u>
<u>Italy</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>434</u>
<u>Greece</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>188</u>
<u>Hungary</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>89</u>
<u>South Africa</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>Germany</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>Hungary</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>Austria</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Total for Others</u>	<u>1095</u>		<u>1555</u>
<u>Others not Listed</u>	<u> </u>		<u>1</u>
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>1095</u>		<u>1556</u>

Data for 2004 covers Jan-Oct period.